

President's Message.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall assemble annually on the first Monday of December, and it has been usual for the President to make no communication of a public character to the Senate and House of Representatives until advised of their readiness to receive it. I have deferred to this usage until the close of the first month of the session, but my conviction of duty will not permit me longer to postpone the discharge of the obligation imposed by the constitution upon the President "to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

It is a matter of congratulation that the Republic is tranquilly advancing in a career of prosperity and peace.

FOREIGN RELATIONS--CENTRAL AMERICA.

Whilst relations of amity continue to exist between the United States and all foreign powers, with some of them grave questions are depending which may require the consideration of Congress.

Of such questions, the most important is that which has arisen out of the negotiations with Great Britain in regard to Central America.

By the convention concluded between the two governments on the 19th of April, 1850, both parties covenanted that "neither will ever" occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America.

It was the undoubted understanding of the United States, in making this treaty, that all the present States of the former republic of Central America, and the entire territory of each, would thenceforth enjoy complete independence, and that both contracting parties engaged equally and to the same extent, for the present and for the future; that if either then had any claim of right in Central America, such claim, and all occupation and authority under it, were unreservedly relinquished by the stipulations of the convention; and that no dominion was hereafter to be exercised or assumed in any part of Central America by Great Britain or the United States.

This government consented to restrictions in regard to a region of country, wherein we had specific and peculiar interests, only upon the conviction that the like restrictions were in the same sense obligatory on Great Britain. But for this understanding of the force and effect of the convention, it would never have been concluded by us.

So clear was this understanding on the part of the United States, that in correspondence contemporaneous with the ratification of the convention, it was distinctly expressed, that the mutual covenants of non-occupation were not intended to apply to the British establishment at the Balize. This qualification is to be ascribed to the fact that in virtue of successive treaties with previous sovereigns of the country, Great Britain had obtained a concession of the right to cut mahogany or dye-woods at the Balize, but with positive exclusion of all domain or sovereignty; and thus it confirms the natural construction and understood import of the treaty as to all the rest of the region to which the stipulations applied.

It, however, became apparent, at an early day after entering upon the discharge of my present functions, that Great Britain still continued in the exercise or assertion of large authority in all that part of Central America commonly called the Mosquito coast, and covering the entire length of the State of Nicaragua, and a part of Costa Rica; that she regarded the Balize as her absolute domain, and was gradually extending its limits at the expense of the State of Honduras; and that she had formally colonized a considerable insular group known as the Bay Islands, and belonging, of right, to that state.

All these acts or pretensions of Great Britain being contrary to the rights of the States of Central America, and to the manifest tenor of her stipulations with the United States, as understood by this government, have been made the subject of negotiation through the American Minister in London. I transmit herewith the instructions to him on the subject, and the correspondence between him and the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, by which you will perceive that the two governments differ widely and irreconcilably as to the construction of the convention, and its effect on their respective relations to Central America.

Great Britain so construes the convention, as to maintain unchanged all her previous pretensions over the Mosquito coast, and in different parts of Central America. These pretensions, as to the Mosquito coast, are founded on the assumption of political relation between Great Britain and the remnant of a tribe of Indians on that coast, entered into at a time when the whole country was a colonial possession of Spain. It cannot be successfully controverted, that, by the public law of Europe and America, no possible act of such Indians or their predecessors could confer on Great Britain any political rights.

Great Britain does not allege the assent of Spain as the origin of her claims on the Mosquito coast. She has, on the contrary, by repeated and successive treaties, renounced and relinquished all pretensions of her own, and recognized the full and sovereign rights of Spain in the most unequivocal terms. Yet these pretensions, so without solid foundation in the beginning, and thus repeatedly abjured, were, at a recent period, revived

by Great Britain, against the Central American States, the legitimate successors to all the ancient jurisdiction of Spain in that region. They were first applied only to a defined part of the coast of Nicaragua, afterwards to the whole of its Atlantic coast, and lastly to a part of the coast of Costa Rica; and they are now resorted to this extent, notwithstanding engagements to the United States.

On the eastern coast of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the interference of Great Britain, though exerted at one time in the form of military occupation of the port of San Juan del Norte, then in the peaceful possession of the appropriate authorities of the Central American States, is now presented by her as the rightful exercise of a protectorship over the Mosquito tribe of Indians.

But the establishment at the Balize, now reaching beyond its treaty limits into the State of Honduras, and that of the Bay Islands pertaining of right to the same State, are as distinctly colonial governments as those of Jamaica or Canada, and therefore contrary to the letter and spirit of the convention with the United States, as it was at the time of ratification, and now is, understood by this government.

The interpretation which the British government thus, in assertion and act, persists in ascribing to the convention, entirely changes its character. While it holds us to our obligations, it in a great measure releases Great Britain from those which constituted the consideration of this government for entering into the convention. It is impossible, in my judgment, for the United States to acquiesce in such a construction of the respective relations of the two Governments to Central America.

To a renewed call by this government upon Great Britain, to abide by, and carry into effect, the stipulations of the convention according to its obvious import, by withdrawing from the possession or colonization of portions of the Central American States of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, the British government has at length replied, affirming that the operation of the treaty is prospective only, and did not require Great Britain to abandon or contract any possession held by her in Central America at the date of its conclusion.

The reply substitutes a partial issue, in the place of the general one presented by the United States. The British government passes over the question of the rights of the Great Britain, real or supposed, in Central America, and assumes that she had such rights at the date of the treaty, and that those rights comprehended the protectorship of the Mosquito Islands, the extended jurisdiction and limits of the Balize, and the colony of the Bay Islands, and thereupon proceeds by implication to infer that, if the stipulations of the treaty be merely future in effect, Great Britain may still continue to hold the contested portions of Central America. The United States cannot admit either the inference or the premises. We steadily deny, that, at the date of the treaty, Great Britain had any possessions there, other than the limited and peculiar establishment at the Balize, and maintain that, if she had any, they were surrendered by the convention.

This government, recognizing the obligations of the treaty, has of course desired to see it executed in good faith by both parties, and in the discussion, therefore, has not looked to rights, which we might assert, independently of the treaty, in consideration of our geographical position and of other circumstances, which create for us relations to the Central American States, different from those of any government of Europe.

The British government, in its last communication, although well knowing the views of the United States, still declares that it sees no reason why a conciliatory spirit may not enable the two governments to overcome all obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of the subject.

Assured of the correctness of the construction of the treaty constantly adhered to by this government, and resolved to insist on the rights of the United States, yet actuated also by the British desire, which is avowed by the British Government, to remove all causes of serious misunderstanding between two nations associated by so many ties of interest and kindred, it has appeared to me proper not to consider an amicable solution of the controversy hopeless.

There is, however, reason to apprehend, that with Great Britain in actual occupation of the disputed territories, and the treaty therefore practically null, so far as regards our rights, this international difficulty cannot long remain undetermined, without involving in serious danger the friendly relations, which we deem it as well as the duty of both countries to cherish and preserve. It will afford me sincere gratification, if future efforts shall result in the success, anticipated heretofore with more confidence that the aspect of the case permits me now to entertain.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

One other subject of discussion between the United States and Great Britain has grown out of the attempt, which the ex-governor of Russia induced her to make, to draw recruits from the United States.

It is the traditional and settled policy of the United States to maintain impartial neutrality during the wars, which from time to time occur among the great powers of the world. Performing all the duties of neutrality towards the respective belligerent States, we may reasonably expect them not to interfere with our lawful enjoyment of its benefits. Notwithstanding the existence of such hostilities, our citizens retain the individual right to continue all their accustomed pursuits, by land or by sea, at

home or abroad, subject only to such restrictions in this relation, as the law of war, the usage of nations, or special treaties may impose; and it is our sovereign right that our territory and jurisdiction shall not be invaded by either of the belligerent parties, for the transit of their armies, the operations of their fleets, the fitting out of cruisers by or against either, or any other act, or incident of war. And these undeniable rights of neutrality, individual and national, the United States will under no circumstances surrender.

In pursuance of this policy, the laws of the United States do not forbid their citizens to sell to either of the belligerent powers armaments, contraband of war, or to take munitions of war on board their private ships for transportation; and although, in so doing, the individual citizen exposes his property or person to some of the hazards of war, his acts do not involve any breach of national neutrality, nor of themselves implicate the government. Thus, during the progress of the present war in Europe, our citizens have, without national responsibility, therefore, sold gunpowder and arms to buyers, regardless of the destination of those articles. Our merchants have been, and still continue to be, largely employed by Great Britain and by France in transporting troops, provisions and munitions of war to the principal seat of military operations, and in bringing home their sick and wounded soldiers; but such use of our mercantile marine is not interdicted either by the international, or by our municipal law, and therefore does not compromise our neutral relations with Russia.

But our municipal law, in accordance with the law of nations, perpetually forbids, not only foreigners, but our own citizens, to fit out, within the limits of the United States, a vessel to commit hostilities against any State with which the United States are at peace, or to increase the force of any foreign armed vessel in tended for such hostilities against a friendly State.

Whatever concern may have been felt by either of the belligerent powers lest private armed cruisers or other vessels, in the service of one might be fitted out in the ports of this country to depredate on the property of the other, all such fears have proved to be utterly groundless. Our citizens have been withheld from any such act or purpose by good faith and by respect for the law.

While the laws of the United States thus preemptory in their prohibition of the fitting out of armed vessels, and the equipment or armament of belligerent cruisers in our ports, provide no less absolutely that no person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, with intent to be enlisted or entered, in the service of any foreign State, either as a soldier, or as a mariner or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer. And these enactments are in strict conformity with the law of nations, which declares that no State has the right to raise troops for land or sea service, in another State, without its consent, and that whether forbidden by the municipal law or not, the very attempt to do it, without such consent, is an attack on the national sovereignty.

Such being the public rights and the municipal law of the United States, no solicitude on the subject was entertained by this government, when a year since, the British Parliament passed an act to provide for the enlistment of foreigners in the military service of Great Britain. Nothing on the face of the act, or in its public history, indicated that the British government proposed to attempt recruiting in the United States; nor did it ever give intimation of such intention to this government. It was a matter of surprise, therefore, to find, subsequently, that the engagement of persons within the United States to proceed to Halifax, in the British province of Nova Scotia, and there enlist in the service of Great Britain, was going on extensively, without our disguise. Ordinary legal steps were immediately taken to arrest and punish parties concerned, and to put an end to acts infringing the municipal law and derogatory to our sovereignty. Meanwhile suitable representations on the subject were addressed to the British government.

Thereupon it became known, by the admission of the British government itself, that the attempt to draw recruits from this country originated with it, or at least had its approval and sanction; but it also appeared that the public agents engaged in it had "stringent instructions" not to violate the municipal law of the United States.

It is difficult to understand how it should have been supposed that troops could be raised here by Great Britain, without violation of the municipal law. The unmistakable object of the law was to prevent every such act, which, if performed, must be either in violation of the law, or in studied evasion of it; and, in either alternative, the act done would be alike injurious to the sovereignty of the United States.

In the meantime, the matter acquired additional importance, by the recruitment in the United States not being discontinued, and the disclosure of the fact that they were prosecuted upon a systematic plan devised by official authority; that recruiting rendezvous had been opened in our principal cities, and depots for the reception of recruits established on our frontier; and the whole business conducted under the supervision and by the regular co-operation of British officers, civil and military, some in the North American provinces, and some in the United States. The complexity of

those officers, in an undertaking which could only be accomplished by defying our laws, the arising suspicion over our attitude of neutrality, and disregarding our territorial rights, is conclusively proved by the evidence elicited on the trial of such of their agents as have been apprehended and convicted. Some of the officers thus implicated, are of high official position, and many of them beyond our jurisdiction, so that legal proceedings could not reach the source of the mischief.

These considerations, and the fact that the cause of complaint was not a mere casual occurrence, but a deliberate design, entered upon with full knowledge of our laws and national policy, and conducted by responsible public functionaries, impelled me to present the case to the British government, in order to secure not only a cessation of the wrong, but its reparation. The subject is still under discussion, the result of which will be communicated to you in due time.

BRITISH RELATIONS--CONTINUED.

I repeat the recommendation submitted to the last Congress, that provision be made for the appointment of a commissioner in connection with Great Britain, to survey and ascertain the boundary line which divides the Territory of Washington from the contiguous British possessions.

By reason of the extent and importance of the country in dispute, there has been imminent danger of collision between the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States, including their respective authorities in that quarter. The prospect of a speedy arrangement has contributed hitherto to induce both sides forbearance to assert by force what each claims as a right. Continuance of delay on the part of the two governments to act in the matter will increase the dangers and difficulties of the controversy.

Misunderstanding exists as to the extent, character, and value of the possessions of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company reserved in our treaty with Great Britain relative to the Territory of Oregon. I have reason to believe that a cessation of the rights of both companies to the United States, which would be the readiest means of terminating all questions, can be obtained on reasonable terms; and with a view to this end, I present the subject to the attention of Congress.

The colony of Newfoundland, having assented to the terms required by the treaty of 1828, has proceeded to act on the same footing, in respect to commercial intercourse with the United States as the other British North American provinces.

The commission, which that treaty contemplated, for determining the rights of fishery in rivers and mouths of rivers on the coasts of the United States and the British North American provinces, has been organized and has commenced its labors; to complete which there is needed further appropriation for the service of another season.

SOUND DUES.

In pursuance of the authority, conferred by a resolution of the Senate of the United States, passed on the 3d of March last, notice was given to Denmark, on the 14th day of April, of the intention of this Government to avail itself of the stipulation of the subsisting convention of friendship, commerce, and navigation between that kingdom and the United States, whereby either party might, after ten years, terminate the same at the expiration of one year from the date of notice for that purpose.

The considerations, which led me to call the attention of Congress to that convention, and induced the Senate to adopt the resolution, referred to, still continue in full force. It is, in the first place, an article, which, although it does not directly engage the United States to submit to the imposition of tolls on the vessels and cargoes of Americans passing into or from the Baltic sea, during the continuance of the treaty, yet may, by possibility, be construed as implying such submission. The exaction of those tolls not being justified by any principle of international law, it became the right and duty of the United States to relieve themselves from the implication of engagement on the subject, so as to be perfectly free to act in the premises in such a way as their public interest and honor shall demand.

I remain of the opinion that the United States ought not to submit to the payment of Sound dues, not so much because of the amount, which is a secondary matter, but because it is in effect the recognition of the right of Denmark to treat one of the great maritime highways of nations as a chose and the navigation of it as a privilege for which tribute may be imposed upon those who may have occasion to use it.

This government, on a former occasion not unlike the present, signified its determination to maintain the freedom of the seas, and of the great natural channels of navigation. The Barbary States had, for a long time, coerced the payment of tribute from all nations whose ships frequented the Mediterranean. To the last demand of such payment made by them, the United States, although suffering less by their depredations than many other nations, returned the explicit answer, that we preferred war to tribute, and thus opened the way to the relief of the commerce of the world, from an ignominious tax so long submitted to by the far more powerful nations of Europe.

If the manner of payment of the Sound dues differ from that of the tribute formerly conceded to the Barbary States, still their exaction by Denmark has no better foundation in right. Each was in its origin nothing but a tax on a common natural right, exercised by those who were at that time, able to obstruct the free and secure enjoyment of it, but who no longer possess that power.

Denmark, while resisting our assertion of the freedom of the Baltic Sound and Belts, has indicated a readiness to make some new arrangement on the subject, and has invited the governments interested, including the United States, to be represented in a convention to assemble for the purpose of receiving and considering a proposition, which she intends to submit for the capitalization of the Sound dues, and the distribution of the sum to be paid to commu-

nity among the governments, according to the respective proportions of their maritime commerce to and from the Baltic.

I have declined in behalf of the United States to accept this invitation, for the most cogent reasons. One is, that Denmark does not offer to submit to the convention the question of her right to levy the Sound dues. A second is, that if the convention were allowed to take cognizance of that particular question, still it would not be competent to deal with the great international principle involved, which affects the right in all cases of navigation and commercial free trade, as well as that of the Baltic. Above all, by the express terms of the proposition, it is contemplated that the consideration of the Sound dues shall be connected with, and made subordinate to, a matter wholly extraneous--the balance of power among the governments of Europe.

While, however, rejecting this proposition, and insisting on the right of free transit into and out of the Baltic, I have expressed a willingness, on the part of the United States, to share liberally with other powers in compensating her for any advantages which commerce shall hereafter derive from the improvements made by her for the improvement and safety of the navigation of the Sound & Belts.

I lay before you, herewith, sundry documents on the subject, in which my views are more fully disclosed. Should no satisfactory arrangement be soon concluded, I shall again call your attention to the subject, with a recommendation of such measures as may appear to be required in order to assure and secure the rights of the United States, so far as they are affected by the pretensions of Denmark.

FRANCE. I am, with much gratification, that, since the adjournment of Congress, the question, then pending between this government and that of France, respecting the French consul at San Francisco, has been satisfactorily determined, and that the relations of the two governments continue to be of the most friendly nature.

GREECE.

A question, also, which has been pending for several years between the United States and the kingdom of Greece, growing out of the sequestration, by public authorities of that country, of property belonging to the present American Consul at Athens, and which had been the subject of very earnest discussion heretofore, has recently been settled to the satisfaction of the party interested and of both governments.

With Spain peaceful relations are still maintained, and some progress has been made in securing the release of vessels and cargoes captured by that government. Spain has not only disavowed and disapproved the conduct of the officers who illegally seized and detained the steamer Black Warrior at Havana, but has also paid the ransom claimed as indemnity, and the less thereby inflicted on citizens of the United States.

In consequence of a destructive hurricane, which visited Cuba in 1844, the supreme authority of that island issued a decree, permitting the importation, for a limited period, of certain building materials and provisions, free of duty, but revoked it when about half the period only had elapsed, to the injury of citizens of the United States, who had proceeded to act on the faith of that decree. The Spanish government refused indemnification to the parties aggrieved until recently, when it was assented to, payment being promised to be made as soon as satisfaction should be reached on the subject of the steamer Black Warrior, which has not yet been accorded, but there is reason to believe that it will be, and that case, with others, continues to be urged on the attention of the Spanish government. It is not abundantly the hope of concluding with Spain some general arrangement, which, if it do not wholly prevent the recurrence of difficulties in Cuba, will render them less frequent, and whenever they shall occur facilitate their more speedy settlement.

The interposition of this government has been invoked by many of its citizens, on account of injuries done to their persons and property for which the Mexican republic is responsible. The unhappy situation of that country, for some time past, has not allowed its government to give its consideration to claims of private reparation, and has appeared to call for and justify some forbearance in such matters on the part of this government. But, if the revolutionary movements, which have lately occurred in that republic, and the organization of a stable government, urgent appeals to its justice will then be made, and it may be hoped, with success, for the redress of all complaints of our citizens.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

In regard to the American republics, which, from their proximity and other considerations, have peculiar relations to this government, while it has been my constant aim strictly to observe all the obligations of political friendship and good neighborhood, obstacles to this have arisen in some of them, from their own insufficient power to check lawless usurpations, which in effect throw the most of the task on the United States. Thus it is, in the first place, the case of the State of Nicaragua, which has made it incumbent on me to appeal to the good faith of our citizens to abstain from unlawful intervention in that country, and to refrain from preventive measures on the same end, which, on a similar occasion, had the best results in reassuring the peace of the Mexican States of Sonora and Lower California.

TREATIES.

Since the last session of Congress a treaty of commerce, navigation, and consular rights, and the surrender of fugitive criminals, with the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies; a treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation with Nicaragua; and a convention of commercial reciprocity with the Hawaiian Kingdom, have been negotiated. The latter Kingdom and the State of Nicaragua have also acceded to a declaration, recognizing as international rights the principles contained in a convention between the United States and Russia of the 22d of July, 1854. These treaties and conventions will be laid before the Senate for ratification.

TREASURY.

The statements made in my last annual message, respecting the anticipated receipts and expenditures of the Treasury, have been substantially verified.

It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts during the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1855, were \$10,993,342, and that the public expenditure for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to \$5,365,393. During the same period the Treasury received from the sale of the public debt, including interest at premium, amounting to \$9,844,528.

The balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1855, was \$18,931,976; the receipts for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters, amount, together, to \$7,238,724, thus affording in all, as the available resources of the current fiscal year, the sum of \$26,256,710.

If to the actual expenditures of the first quarter of the current fiscal year, he added the probable expenditures for the remaining three quarters, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, the sum total will be \$71,228,845, thereby leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury on July 1, 1856, of \$15,027,863.41. In the above estimated expenditures of the present fiscal year are included \$3,000,000 to meet the last installment of the \$10,000,000 provided for in the treaty with Mexico, \$7,750,000 appropriated on account of that debt, due to Texas, which will come due in aggregate, a sum of \$17,750,000 and reduce the expenditures, actual or estimated, for ordinary charges of the year, to the sum of \$68,478,845.

The amount of the public debt, at the commencement of the present fiscal year, was \$40,553,631, and deduction being made of subsequent payments, the whole public debt of the federal government remaining at this time is less than \$40,000,000.

The remnant of certain other government stocks, amounting to \$243,000, referred to in my last message as outstanding, has since been paid.

I am fully persuaded that it would be difficult to devise a system superior to that, by which our fiscal business is now conducted. Notwithstanding the great number of public agents of collection and disbursement, it is believed that the checks and guards provided, including the requirement of monthly returns, render it scarcely possible for any considerable fraud to be perpetrated by those agents, or neglect, involving hazard of serious public loss, to escape detection. I renew, however, the recommendation, heretofore made by me, of the enactment of a law declaring it felony on the part of public officers to insert false entries in their books of record or account, or to make false returns, and also requiring them on the termination of their services, to certify under oath to the truth of the returns, and other objects of public nature in their custody.

Derived as public revenue is, in chief part, from duties on imports, its magnitude affords a striking evidence of the prosperity of our country, and of the success of our commercial policy, and of the other great interests upon which that depends.

The principle that all moneys not required for the service of the government should remain for active employment in the hands of the people, and the consoling fact that the annual revenue from all sources exceeds, by many millions of dollars, the amount needed for a prudent and economical management of the public affairs, cannot fail to suggest the propriety of an early revision and reduction of the tariff of duties on imports. It is now so generally conceded that the improvement of revenue alone can justify the imposition of duties on imports, that, in readjusting the import duties and schedules, which unquestionably require essential modifications, a departure from the principles of the present tariff is not anticipated.

ARMY.

The army, during the past year, has been actively engaged in defending the Mexican frontier, the state of affairs permitting but few and small garrisons in our frontier fortifications. The additional regiments authorized at the last session of Congress have been recruited and organized, and a large portion of the troops have already been sent to the field. All the duties which devolve on the military establishment have been satisfactorily performed, and the dangers and privations incident to the character of the service required of our troops have furnished additional evidence of their courage, discipline and capacity to meet any requisition which their country may make upon them. For the details of the military operations, the distribution of the troops, and additional provisions required for the military service, I refer to the report of the Secretary of War and the accompanying documents.

Experience, gathered from events which have transpired since my last annual message, has but served to confirm the opinion then expressed, of the propriety of making provision, by a revised list, for disabled officers; and for increased compensation to the officers and enlisted men of the list for active duty. All the reasons which existed, when these measures were recommended on former occasions, continue without modification, and the same reasons are equally applicable to the present. The recommendations, heretofore made for a partial reorganization of the army are also renewed. The thorough elementary education given to the recruits, and the high standard of service with the grade of cadet, qualifies them, to a considerable extent, to perform the duties of every arm of the service; but to give the highest efficiency to artillery requires the special study of many years, and it is not, therefore, believed to be advisable to maintain, in time of peace, a larger force of that arm than can be usually employed in the duties appertaining to the service of field and siege artillery.

The duties of the staff in all its various branches belong to the movements of the troops, and the efficiency of an army in the field would materially depend upon the ability with which those duties are discharged. It is desirable, therefore, that the staff should be composed of officers of the artillery, a specialty, but requires, also, an intimate knowledge of the duties of an officer of the line, and it is not doubted that, to complete the education of the staff, it is necessary that they should be detailed to the duties of the staff should be mainly performed by details from the line, and that the vision of the advantages which would result from such a change, it is again presented for the consideration of Congress.

NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith submitted, exhibits in full the operations of the past year, together with suggestions of further legislation, to which your attention is invited. The construction of the six steam frigates, for which appropriations were made by the last Congress, has proceeded in the most satisfactory manner, and with such expedition as to enable them to be ready for service early in the coming spring. Important as this addition to our naval force is, it still remains inadequate to the contingent exigencies of the protection of our commerce and the maintenance of the interests of the United States. In view of this fact, and of the acknowledged wisdom of the policy of a gradual and systematic increase of the navy, an appropriation is recommended for the construction of six steam sloops of war.

In regard to the steps taken in execution of the act of Congress to promote the efficiency of the navy, it is unnecessary to say more than to express entire concurrence in the observations on that subject presented by the Secretary in his report.

POST-OFFICE.

It will be perceived, from the report of the Postmaster General, that the gross expenditure of the department for the last fiscal year was \$9,965,342, and the gross receipts \$7,249,156, making an excess of expenditure over receipts of \$2,716,186; that the cost of mail transportation during the year was \$674,959, greater than the previous year. Much of the heavy expenditures, to which the Treasury is thus subjected, is to be covered by the mails, or, if franked, or liable to no postage by law, or to very low rates of postage compared with that charged on letters, and to the great cost of mail service on railroads, and by ocean steamers. The suggestions of the Postmaster General, on the subject, deserve the consideration of Congress.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior will engage your attention, as well for useful suggestions which it contains, as for the interest and importance of the subjects to which they refer.

The aggregate amount of public land sold during the last fiscal year, located with military or land warrants, taken up, under grants for lands, and selected swamp lands by States, is \$4,557,499 acres, of which the portion sold was 15,739,524 acres, yielding in receipts the sum of \$1,455,780. In the same period of time, 8,722,554 acres have been surveyed; but in consideration of the quantity already sold, it is believed, no additional land needs be brought into market.

The peculiar relation of the General Government to the District of Columbia renders it proper to commend to your care not only its political but also its moral interests, including education, more especially in those parts of the district outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

The commissioners appointed to revise and codify the laws of the District have since such progress in the performance of their task, as to insure its completion in the time prescribed by the act of Congress.

Information has recently been received, that the peace of the settlements in the Territories of Oregon and Washington is disturbed by a series of outrages on the part of the Indians, with indications of extensive combinations of a hostile character among the tribes in that quarter, the more serious in their possible effect by reason of the undetermined foreign interests existing in these Territories, to which your attention has already been especially invited. Efficient measures have been taken, which, it is believed, will restore quiet, and afford protection to our citizens.

In the Territory of Kansas, there have been acts prejudicial to good order, but as yet no occasion has occurred under circumstances to justify the interposition of the Federal Executive. That could only be in case of obstruction to federal law, or of organized resistance to territorial law, assuming the character of insurrection, which, if it should occur, it would be my duty promptly to overcome and suppress. I cherish the hope, however, that the occurrence of such untoward events will be prevented by the sound sense of the people of the Territory, who, by its organic law, possessing the right to determine its own domestic institutions, are entitled, while respecting the laws of the United States, to the free exercise of that right, and must be protected in the enjoyment of it, without interference in the part of the citizens of any of the States.

The southern boundary line of this Territory has never been surveyed and established. The rapidly extending settlements in that region, and the fact that the United States have no independent title in the State of Missouri, and New Mexico, is conspicuous to this line, suggest the probability that embarrassing questions of jurisdiction may consequently arise. For these and other considerations, I commend the subject to your early attention.

CONSTITUTIONAL THEORY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

I have thus passed in review the general status of the Union, including such particular concerns of the Federal Government, whether of domestic or foreign relation, as it appears to me desirable and useful to bring to the special notice of Congress. Unlike the great States of Europe and Asia, and many of those of America, these United States are wasting their strength neither in foreign nor domestic wars. Whatever of discontent or public dissatisfaction exists is attributable to the imperfections of human nature, or is incident to all governments, however perfect, which human wisdom can devise. Such subjects, however, are not the province of the public mind, exist, to a great extent, of exaggeration of inevitable evils, or over zeal in social improvement, or mere imagination of grievance, have not, however, been the province of the constitutional functions, or duties of the Federal Government. To whatever extent these questions exhibit a tendency menacing to the stability of the Constitution or the integrity of the Union, and no further, they demand the consideration of the Executive, and require to be presented by him to Congress.

Before the Thirteen Colonies became a confederation of independent States, they were associated only by community of transatlantic origin, by geographical position, and by the mutual ties of common dependence on Great Britain. When that tie was sundered, they were no longer united by any common tie, except that of political independence, even in its political organization were such only as each chose to establish, wholly without interference from any other. In the language of the Declaration of Independence, each State was free, sovereign, equal, and independent. Each State, in its domestic affairs, was free to establish its own system of education, in legislation, and in the forms of political administration; and they continued to differ in these respects when they voluntarily allied themselves as States to carry on the war of the revolution.

The object of that war was to disentangle the United Colonies from foreign rule, which had proved to be oppressive, and to separate them permanently from the dominion of Great Britain. The result was the foundation of a federal republic of the free white men of the colonies, constituted, as they were, in distinct and reciprocal subjects, races, and languages, in religion, in soil, in natural resources, in climate, in the system of education, in legislation, and in the forms of political administration; and they continued to differ in these respects when they voluntarily allied themselves as States to carry on the war of the revolution.

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Such is the constitutional theory of our government, the practical observation of which has been carried out, and maintained, among modern republics through nearly three generations of time without the cost of one drop of blood shed in civil war. With freedom and concert of action, it has enabled us to resist the assaults of foreign war, to build up a powerful nation, to raise our industrial productions, and our commerce which transports them, to the level of the richest and the greatest nations of Europe, and the admirable adaptation of our political institutions to their objects, combining local self-government with aggregate strength, has established the practicability of a government like ours to cover a continent with confederate States.

The Congress of the United States, in its effect, that Congress of sovereignties, which exist in the Old World have sought to, but could not, achieve, the same result. In America an exemption from the mutable leagues for common action, from the wars, the mutual invasions, and vicissitudes of Europe, has been the result of the American Union, and to time the government, which convenes from time to time, rests in the conditions of permanent confederation prescribed by the constitution. Our balance of power is in the separate testing strength of the States, and their equal representation in the Senate. This independent sovereignty in every one of the States, with its reserved rights of local self-government assured to

[illegible][illegible]

that an act of Congress is altered by the construction which the courts place in the statute; to cause to impute bad faith, it would attach to those only who have never ceased, from the time of the enactment of the restrictive provisions, to the present day, to denounce and condemn it; who have constantly refused to complete it by useful supplementary legislation; who have spared no exertion to deprive it of moral force; who have themselves again and again, by the repeal of its repeal by the enactment of incompatible provisions; and who, by the inevitable reactionary effect of their own violence on the subject, awakened the country to a perception of the present day, to denounce and condemn the matter involved to the discretion of the people of the respective existing or incipient States.

It is not pretended that this principle, or any other, includes the possibility of evil, in practice, disturbed as political action is liable to be by human passions. No form of government is exempt from inconveniences; but in this case there are the resources of the people, and of the legitimate exercise of the powers reserved or conferred in the organization of a Territory.—They are not to be charged to the great principle of popular sovereignty; on the contrary, they are to be charged to demonstrate the wisdom of the people, exerting through the ballot-box their peaceful and silent but irresistible power.

If the friends of the Constitution are to have any influence in the present day, to denounce and condemn more acceptable issue than that of a State who Constitution clearly embraces "a republican form of government," being excluded from the Union because its domestic institutions may be deemed to be inconsistent with the republican form is wise and expedient entertained in some other State. Fresh from groundless imputations of breach of faith against others, men will countenance the use of this principle to justify an indubitable violation of an express compact between the independent sovereign powers of the United States and of the republic of Texas, as well as of the older and equally solemn compact of the United States and the republic of Mexico.

But, deplorable as would be such a violation of compact in itself, and in all its direct consequences, that is the very least of the evils involved in the use of this principle to justify the disruption of the Union. It is the very least of the evils which would be the result of its success in forcing on this country their pretensions fail to be met by counter pretensions fail to meet extremes with extremes? And if the United States are to be reduced to the so far forth but dissolution of the Union? In a new State, formed from the territory of the United States, be absolutely excluded from admission therein, that of itself constitutes the disruption of the Union. It is the very least of the evils which would be the result of its success in forcing on this country their pretensions fail to be met by counter pretensions fail to meet extremes with extremes? And if the United States are to be reduced to the so far forth but dissolution of the Union? In a new State, formed from the territory of the United States, be absolutely excluded from admission therein, that of itself constitutes the disruption of the Union.

Nor is it hostility against their fellow-citizens of the same section of the Union alone. The interests, the honor, the duty, the peace and prosperity of the people of all sections are equally involved and imperilled in this question. And, as the people are in any part of the Union are equally involved and imperilled in this question. And, as the people are in any part of the Union are equally involved and imperilled in this question.

The storm of phreasy and faction must inevitably be the result of the use of this principle to justify the disruption of the Union. It is the very least of the evils which would be the result of its success in forcing on this country their pretensions fail to be met by counter pretensions fail to meet extremes with extremes? And if the United States are to be reduced to the so far forth but dissolution of the Union? In a new State, formed from the territory of the United States, be absolutely excluded from admission therein, that of itself constitutes the disruption of the Union.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 31, 1855.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

SENATE. FRIDAY, JAN. 4.

Leave was granted to bring in the following bills:

Mr. IRVINE—A bill to amend the law in relation to the sale of spirituous liquors.

Same—A bill for the protection of the owner of slaves.

HOUSE.

The report of the Trustees of the Duff and Dumb Aylm of Kentucky, was read, and the usual number of copies were ordered to be printed.

SATURDAY, JAN. 5.

SENATE.

Leave to bring in the following bills granted:

Mr. BURTON—A bill to amend the act incorporating the Ferryville and Mitchell's Ferry Turnpike Company.

Same—A bill for the benefit of the Duff and Dumb Aylm of Kentucky.

A resolution ordering a national salute to be fired on the 6th of January and the 23d of February, was adopted. By Mr. Humes.

It was moved that the resolutions introduced by Mr. BARLOW, be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, with instructions to report, and to the Senate on Friday next.

[The resolutions were read, and Mr. BARLOW, and thank the members of Congress for voting for it, and the President for signing it; deprecate any repeal or modification of the resolutions, and request the President to sign for "this firmness and efficiency in the execution" of said law; and instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote in accordance with the principles of the resolutions.]

The Senate referred the resolutions to the committee, but refused to name any day on which to have them reported for final action.—Yours, &c.

The suggestion in reference to similar resolutions, was laid in the House. Yeas 41, nays 54.

MONDAY, JAN. 8.

SENATE.

A message from the House announced the passage, among other bills, of—An act legalizing the proceedings of the Smith Court, 1852, of the Federal Circuit Court.

Mr. D. HOWARD—Mr. WITHER offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Banks to report a bill prohibiting the issuing or circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

Mr. BLAIN obtained leave to bring in a bill to legalize the proceedings of the Garrard County Court, October Term, 1855.

Also—A bill to amend the charter of the Duff and Dumb River, and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company.

HOUSE.

Leave was granted to bring in the following bills:

Mr. G. F. LEE—A bill to incorporate Columbia College.

Mr. HELM—A bill to aid those counties that have subscribed stock to railroads, and for improvement and common school purposes.

Same—A bill requiring the sale of slaves to be recorded.

Mr. CARLARD—A bill to incorporate the Paducah and Cumberland river Railroad Co.

Mr. McCAMPEL—A bill to authorize the Jessamine County Court to purchase twenty-five bonds of the Lexington and Danville Railroad Co.

Mr. MONTGOMERY—A bill for the benefit

Same—A bill in relation to retelling spirita-
 (such Houses adjourned to Wednesday, in or-
 der to give way for the Democratic State Con-
 vention) will be introduced.
LATER FROM EUROPE.
THE ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARAGO.
MORE PEACE RUMORS!
 New York, Jan. 6.
 The steamship Arago has arrived with Lon-
 don dates to the 19th ult.
 The Daily News affirms that Sweden
 has ratified the treaty with England and France.
 The Allied Powers guarantee the territorial in-
 tegrity of Sweden, and the latter engages to
 allocate any part of her territory to Russia.
 Rumors of peace are still abundant in France
 and England.
 Count Esterhazy left Vienna for St. Peters-
 burg, on the 16th ult., with important despatch-
 es containing propositions for a pacification.
 It is stated that if the Czar refuses their ac-
 ceptance, Austria will withdraw her ambas-
 sador from St. Petersburg.
 Both the London News and Times express
 strong doubts of the acceptance of these propo-
 sitions by the Czar.
 The instructions given to Prince Esterhazy
 are to return immediately, in the event of the
 Czar's refusal to negotiate.
 The difficulties which existed between the
 English and French Governments, relative to
 the conditions on which peace should be made,
 have been arranged through the efforts of the
 King of Saxony.
 The surrender of Kars to the Russians is con-
 firmed. Nine Pashas, together with Generals
 Williams, and 16,000 troops, have been taken
 prisoners. Among the munitions, 30 acres of
 captured are 120 field pieces, several of which are
 very heavy guns.
 The defiles between Kars and Elizerag are
 held by the Russians.
 Affairs in the Crimea are quiet.
 Great preparations continue to be made for
 augmenting the British Baltic fleet, in anticipa-
 tion of operations in the spring.
 Contrary to expectations in Sweden for the
 French fleets and the accompanying army.
 The Persian ambassador arrived at St. Peters-
 burg, Dec. 19th.
 Commercial.—Liverpool, Dec. 19.—Cotton was
 cheaper than at previous rates of 18,000 bales
 in three days.
 Flour dull—sales Canal at 42s; Ohio 44s.
 Wheat unchanged—red 11s 11/16 3d; white
 12s 12/16 3d.
 From the Louisville Courier.
Later!—Arrival of the Canada.
 New York, Jan. 8.
 The Canadian steamship, Canada has arrived
 with later dates from Europe.
 The political news by this arrival is unimpor-
 tant, having been mostly anticipated by the
 Arago. Peace rumors are increasing.
 Flour and corn at Liverpool have each de-
 clined 6d, and are dull.
Boyle County Farm FOR SALE.
 THE undersigned, intending to quit
 farming, offers for sale the
DESIRABLE FARM
 On which he resides.
 Containing 448 Acres,
 Situated 4 miles North of Danville, on the ro-
 to the Shakertown, and immediately on the Da-
 ville and Lexington Railroad. The improve-
 ments are as follows: A new 30 acre wood-
 finished brick house, with 8 good rooms, lat-
 Hall, two Porches, with four Cellars under the
 entire house. Brick Kitchen and Meat house, a
 large Frame Barn, Servant's houses, Stable
 and Sheds. The Land lies well, and is
 a good state of cultivation; it is well supplied
 with Timber and Fir wood. It has on it also
 two miles of Stone Fence, plenty of good na-
 tive and improved stock, and is well watered
 in Wheat. The neighborhood is as good as
 any in the county, and the land when posses-
 sion is given, say three weeks after it is sold,
 and the remainder in one and two years, with
 out interest.
 ASH SMITH,
 Boyle co., Dec. 21, '55 3t
Desirable Town Property IN PERRYVILLE, FOR SALE.
 I Wish to sell, or exchange for a Farm
 Boyle or one of the adjoining counties,
The Valuable Property
 Now occupied by me in the town of Perryville
 Boyle, Ky., embracing a Lot of One
 Acre, on one of the best streets in the town.
Two Dwelling Houses!
 One a Large Brick Building, nearly new, con-
 taining 7 good, well finished rooms, good Kitchen,
 en, Smoke-house, Poultry-house, and all the
 necessary Out-Buildings; together with an ex-
 cellent Garden. The Yard is well set with
 Shrubs, Fruit Trees and Fences, including
 the best varieties of the Apple, Pear, Peach,
 Plum, Grape, &c. The other house is pa-
 brick, the remainder Frame, and known as the
 "Cave House," from the fact that it is built
 over a cave, in which there is a large never-
 failing Spring of the best and purest water.
 The cave is walled up, and makes an excellent
 Spring-house, in which milk, fresh meats, &c.
 are kept perfectly cool in the warmest weather.
 This house contains 7 rooms also, with a Fore-
 and a brick Kitchen of 2 rooms attached. Both
 of the houses are convenient and pleasant Fam-
 ily Residences. The situation is very desirable
 the town bearing a high character for health-
 fulness and for the morality of the citizens.
 There are in the town two good Schools for
 Males and Females.
 This property would suit admirably for a
 Tavern Stand, being well arranged for such a
 business. There is attached to the premises an
 excellent STABLE and LOT, which I also
 wish to sell; the Stable being large enough to
 stand 30 horses, with sheds all around it, and a
 red-proof cover for the horses. Lot contains about
 3 Acres, divided into 3 Lots, with never-failing
 water in each.
 I have also for sale, either with the above
 named property, or separately, as desired,
About 50 Acres of No. 1 Land
 in a high state of cultivation, located on the
 Harrodsburg turnpike, and adjoining the town
 of Perryville.
 Persons desiring to purchase, or exchange
 Land for valuable Town Property, are invited
 to call and examine the above.
 S. T. ROBERTS,
 Perryville, Dec. 21, '55 1m
Come up Gentlemen!
 ONE of us being about to leave Danville,
 we are very anxious to settle up our busi-
 ness as soon as possible. Therefore, we
 respectfully request all those who have unset-
 tled accounts with us, or who are indebted to
 us either by note or account, to come forward
 and let us square up.
 L. LEVENSON & BRO.
 Dec. 28, '55 f
Christmas and New Year's Gifts WANTED.
 THE subscriber would inform all those in-
 terested to him, either by note or account,
 that he will be glad to settle up with all
 those who will call and settle their respective
 dues with him between this and the 1st of Janu-
 ary next. Come one!—come all!
 GEO. W. COLLINS,
 Dec. 21, '55 f
Just Received, AT WELSH & NICHOLS', a large lot of extra SAUSAGE CUTTERS. Also, a few 3/4 lbs Mackerel.
 Dec. 7, 1855
Ammunition.

Mules for Sale!

WE have 115 Two and Three year old **MULES** for sale—65 of which are strictly No. 1, and 53 good medium salt fat and shod, ready for market. Also, 50 Yearling MULES, 100 of which are strictly No. 1, and 50 first-rate 2d rate.

G. & G. F. LEE,
nov 16, '55 tf Four miles west of Danville.

Breast Pin Lost!

LOST, about the 1st of December, on the streets of Danville, or somewhere between town and the residence of Col. Thos. Barber, a **Lady's Gold Breast Pin**. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon leaving it AT THIS OFFICE.

dec 28, '55 tf

Boyle Circuit Court:
JAS. W. GRIFFIN'S ADM'R.
vs
JAS. W. GRIFFIN'S HEIRS, &c.
IN EQUITY.

THE Enlarged will at the office of Boyle & Anderson, in Danville, from day to day until the last day of February, 1856, to hear proof of claims against **JAMES W. GRIFFIN**, deceased. All persons having claims, will present the same properly authenticated, on or before that day, or they will be barred.

W. C. ANDERSON.
dec 21, '55 td Mas. Com

NEW GROCERIES.

I AM now in receipt of a very large stock of **FRESH Groceries**, embracing a superior article of **NEW CROD SUGAR**, together with every other article in my line of business, for sale on reasonable terms.

H. HAMILTON.

Salt—Salt!!

I HAVE a large lot of Salt, which I will exchange for **Country Produce**, such as Flour, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Beeswax, Feathers, &c, for which it will give the highest market price.

H. HAMILTON.

Candies and Notions.

A FINE assortment of **Candies, Nuts** & **Variety Goods**, in store and for sale at HAMILTON'S.

Pennsylvania Buckwheat.

A FEW hundred pounds of **Pennsylvania Buckwheat Flour** for sale at HAMILTON'S.

dec 14

D. P. FAULDS,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Piano Fortes, Melodeons
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AND
PUBLISHER OF MUSIC,
No. 539, Main Street,
Louisville, Ky.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a large stock of **Piano Fortes** from six of the most celebrated Manufacturers in the United States, for sale at any price, or retail, at the lowest Eastern Prices, and FULLY WARRANTED.

Also Sole Western Agent for Carhart, Neham & Co's Premium Melodeons.

Also Sole Agent for Martin & Hall & Sons' Guitars.

The Trade supplied at the lowest Factory prices.

Sheet Music sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the country.

Y. J. FAULDS, dec 14, 1855, term 5

TALMAS.

A FINE stock of **Fashionable Cloth** & **Trimmings** for Gentlemen, can be found at Danville and Boyle county Clothing Store.

H. JACOBS.
dec 14, 1855 tf

To Stone Masons
AND
BRIDGE BUILDERS

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Boyle County Court, will, On **Tuesday, January 15th, 1856**, On the premises, let to the lowest responsible bidder, the **Building of a Bridge Across Harrod's Run,** Near Rock's Mill, on the road from Danville to the mouth of Dick's River.

The Bridge will be Stone Abutments, with Wooden Superstructure. The Superstructure to be well enclosed with Roof Projection of ten feet at each end. Bids for the Stone work will be made by the Perch or Yard; (bids by the Lump will be received and entertained. Bids for the Superstructure will be made by the Lamp. A portion of the Timbers in the old Bridge can be used in constructing a new one and will be furnished at a fair price.

Bond and approved security will be required of the undertaker, for the faithful and prompt compliance of the contract.

Applications may be made to either of the undersigned, who will show the premises and give all useful information.

Scaled Proposals will be received at any time previous to the day of letting.

HENRY BRUCE,
JNO. J. MOCK,
A. I. CALDWELL.

Boyle co., dec 21, '55 td

"I BOUGHT FROM HEWEY!"

HEWEY.

W. H. sells the best Confectioneries?
J. C. HEWEY.

Who has the largest stock of Toys and Novelties?
HEWEY.

Who keeps the best assortment?
HEWEY.

Who has facilities for transacting business as it should be?
J. C. HEWEY.

Do you wish a first-class article? buy of
J. C. HEWEY.

Do you study Economy? buy of
HEWEY.

Would you be satisfied with your purchases? buy of
J. C. HEWEY.

Would you have your Goods warranted?
J. C. HEWEY.

Who has the finest, cheapest and best assortment of Sweets?
HEWEY.

Are you hard to please? Call on
J. C. HEWEY.

What house is open for fair competition?
HEWEY'S.

Who has the best interests of Danville?

W. & H. BURKHARDT,
417, Market-Street, between 4th & 5th.
ROBERTS, W. H., JR.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Fine Groceries, Teas, Wines, Liquors
Imported Fruits, Hermetically Sealed
Fruits, Preserves, Pickles, Nuts,
Brooms, Wooden Ware,
Baskets, &c. &c.
oct 26, '55 tf

SUNDRIES.

30 HIDS. Prime N. O. Sugar;
200 Bags Prime Androsia Rio Coffee,
100 Bags Laguayra and Java do;
200 Barrels Powdered and Crushed Sugar
100 Packages Green and Black Teas;
130 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco, Vir g
in and Missouri;
40 Barrels Plantation Molasses,
25 " " 1/2 and Kegs Golden Syrup;
50 " " Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
50 Kegs S. C. Soda;
3 cases Nutmegs;
2 " Indigo;
150 Boxes Star and Mould Candles;
135 " Soap;
125 Kegs Nails assorted;
75 Bales Batting;
25 Bags Pepper and Spice;
Saleratus, Cloves, Mace, Mustard, Cream
Tartar, Chocolate, Cocoa, Bromo, Fancy Soap
Gun Caps, Shot, Lead, and all articles gener-
ly kept in the Grocery line, in Store and for
sale by
W. & H. BURKHARDT.
Louisville, oct 26

Sundries.

100 Barrels Nails—S. S. Almonds, F.
berns, English Walnuts, Cream Nu
Pecans, &c. &c.
200 boxes and half boxes Raisins,
75 " Pickles, assorted;
50 dozen Catsup, do;
10 " Worcestershire Sauce;
100,000 Havana Cigars;
10 baskets Heilsick Champagne Wine
do " Amoret do do do
50 boxes Claret, Catawba and Mus-
Wine.
Also, a full assortment of Fire Works, W
and Willow Ware, Fig Paste, Gum Drops,
Rubber Pans, Fig, Candy, &c. &c., in store a
for sale by
W. & H. BURKHARDT.
Louisville, oct 26

CHAPMAN COLEMAN'S Adm'r.
-against
CHAPMAN COLEMAN'S Heirs and Creditors.
THE undersigned, Commissioner in
show case, will hear proof and rece-
claims against the estate of said Coleman,
to the 1st day of February, 1856. I will
attend at the Circuit Court Clerk's Office,
Stamford, for that purpose.
THOMAS R. YARNON, Mas Com
Stamford, dec 7, '55 tf

For Sale.
A FIRST-RATE BUGGY HORSE
A young, handsome and improving,
easy to match. Any person wanting such
animal, will do well to apply early to
THOS. R. J. AYRES
Danville, dec 7, '55 tf

F. T. & P. C. FOX.
Attorneys at Law
DANVILLE KY.
Will attend to all business entrusted to them
in Boyle and the adjoining counties.
dec 14 '55 tf

BOYLE FARM
FOR SALE.
A GOOD BOYLE FARM, 8 miles f
Danville, and 4 from Perryville,
Containing 306 Acres,
Well set in grass, in a good state of cultivat
with a sufficiency of water and timber, is
offered for sale on liberal terms, as I am a
willing to sell. Come and see for yourselves.
J. M. PROCTOR
Boyle co, oct 12, '55 tf

FARM FOR SALE
FOR sale, privately, the FARM belo
ing to the estate of J. GRANT HARRIS, ESQ
ceased, lying in Boyle county, 6 miles fr
Danville, on Salt River,
Containing about 175 Acres
All first rate Land, in a high state of culti
tion, with good water and timber. There is
the place a good Dwelling-house and all nec
sary Out-Buildings.
Also, One Negro Man,
Who is a first rate farm hand and wagoner
Any person wishing to purchase, can make
plication to the undersigned or JESU HARR
Esq. each living one mile distant.
J. E. EVANS, Exec'r.
Boyle co., nov 9, '55 tf

Small Boyle Farm for Sale
I Wish to sell the FARM on which I re-
side, in Boyle county, about 3 miles fr
Danville, immediately on the turnpike lead
to Lebanon.
Containing about 90 Acres.
Is a pretty good state of cultivation, and co
fortable improvements. The Land is good a
well watered and timbered. Persons wish
to purchase a small Farm, in a good neighb
hood, can now get a bargain, as this place w
be sold on very reasonable terms.
JOHN J. MOORE.
Boyle co, aug 10 tf

HOUSE PAINTING,
Glazing, and all kinds of Grainin
ALSO, THE FINISHING AND POLISHING
OF FURNITURE.
Done in the neatest manner, by
D. P. CARLE,
Who may be found at WHEAT'S FURNITURE
WAREROOMS, on Third Street,
Danville, nov 30, '55 y

REMOVAL.
I HAVE removed to the large brick buildi
I belonging to Mr. C. Henderson, where
will be pleased to see all who may wish to pu
chase anything in my line of business. M
present stock of China, Glass and Queenswa
Hardware, Family Groceries, Fancy Article
&c., is very large and well assorted.
G. G. CARPENTER.
dec 14 tf Corner Main and 3d sts.

E. BARBAROUX. R. W. SNOWDE
BARBAROUX & SNOWDEN,
(SUCCESSORS TO TETIS & BARBAROUX.)
HYDRAULIC FOUNDRY,
Corner of Washington and Floyd Sts.,
ROBERTS, W. H., JR.,
Manufacturers of Steam Engine
and Machinery.
Cast Iron Screw Pipes for Gas, Steam
and Water. Also, Socket and
Flange Pipes.
FORGE and LIFT PUMPS,
Of various kinds and sizes;
CAST IRON RAILING;
Tobacco Screws and Presses; Lard, Tim-
ber and Mill Screws;

To the non-resident Heirs of
Thomas Davis, dec'd.

TAKE NOTICE, that at the January term of the Boyle County Court, we will make application to said Court, for an order to appoint Commissioners to sell, Dower and divide the Land and Slave of said decedent between the heirs.

MARY DAVIS, Widow,
HESTER B. GILES,
Foyle co., dec 21, '55 31 One of the Heirs

Gift Books.

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of Annual Gift Books and Juvenile Books, just received for the coming Holidays, by
nov 16 WM. M. STOUT.

TRUNKS & CARPET BAG

JUST received, at the Danville and Boyle County Clothing Store, a large assortment of Leather Trunks and Carpet Sacks, of quality, which I will sell at extremely low rates for Cash.

oct 5, '55 H. JACOBS

RECEIVING AND OPENING

THE LARGEST

STOCK OF GOODS

Ever brought to this Market

Many of which were bought by the passenger, from first hands—no second profits! It is unnecessary to specify items—we have everything kept in houses of the kind from pins and needles up to the finest of dresses!

Come and examine for yourselves, whether you buy or not.

NAILS AND IRON;
QUEENSWARE;
SHOES AND BOOTS;
HATS AND CAPS;
Groceries—all kinds.

All of the above will be sold at the lowest market prices for Cash, good credit, or bartered Country Trade.

WELSH & NICHOLS.
sept 7, '55 ft

RIFFE HOUSE

HUSTONVILLE, KY.

P. B. RIFFE, PROPRIETOR.

THE undersigned having purchased of the old and well-known Tavern & House in Hustonville, Kentucky, heretofore known by the name of the "WEATHERED BOARDER," is prepared to accommodate Travellers and regular Boarders in the very stylish. Having refitted and furnished the House and being determined to give his personal attention to the business, he hopes to make all his patrons feel comfortable and at home. The TABLE shall be always supplied with the best of the country affairs, his ROOMS neat and pleasant, and his TABLE furnished with abundance of provender, and at home, good Outler. EP Charges moderate.

Good Horses and Buggies kept for hire.

P. B. RIFFE
Hustonville, oct 5, 1855 ft

DRESSING GOWNS.

GENTLEMEN in want of Dressing Gowns, may be suitably supplied at the Danville and Boyle county Clothing Store.

H. JACOBS
dec 14, '55 ft

A CHANGE

I HAVE sold out my Stock of Goods to
G. C. CARPENTER, whom I would be contented to my customers.

J. B. AKIN

THE CHANGE

FROM the above it will be seen that I purchased the STOCK OF GOODS of Mr. JOHN B. AKIN, and being determined please all who may favor me with their custom, would invite all who visit GOODS IN LINE to call and examine the quality and before purchasing elsewhere.

I have now a Large Stock of Banded, Decorated and Plain French and Dining Sets;
Meat and Vegetable Dishes;
Soup, Gravy and Sauce Tarcons;
Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls and Cream Mugs;
Tins Cups and Saucers, varied assortments;
Clash Bowls and Pitchers;
Water and Milk Pinters, assorted;
GLASSWARE:
Cut and Pressed Ice Cream & Celery Sets;
Preserve Stands, assorted;
20 boxes assorted Tumblers;
Window Glass of various sizes, &c.

A large lot of Stone and Hardwood Ware;
Silver Plated and
Wooden and Willow Ware,
A large assortment;
20 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes.

GROCERIES.

New Orleans Sugar, a good stock;
Rice, Crushed and Powdered Sugar;
Rio and Java Coffee;
Green and Black Tea;
Ginger Syrup and Molasses;
Nos. 2 and 3 Mackerel;
Star and 7 Tallow Candles, by lb or box;
A large assortment of Tobacco and Cigars;
A " " Candies and Nuts;
Pickles, assorted and fine;
Oysters and Sardines;
Fresh Peaches and Tomatoes;
Preserves and Catsup, assorted.

A Large Stock of Notions

Too tedious to enumerate;
Together with every thing else, except Dishes, that a family may want.

G. C. CARPENTER.
Danville, nov 16, '55 ft

STOVES! STOVES!

I. R. ERKEL'S

Copper, Tin, and Sheet-Iron Ware ESTABLISHMENT.

THE undersigned has just received a full stock of the most approved patterns of Cooking, Parlor, Office, Ten-Plate and other **STOVES.**

To which he invites the attention of the public, his stock embraces a sufficient variety of both Coal and Wood Stoves, to suit every taste, and at the lowest possible cost. They will be sold on very reasonable terms.

I also continue the manufacturing part of my business in all its branches, and keep constantly on hand a good supply of

COPPER AND TINWARE

Of every description. Copper Preserving or Tea Kettles, made to order in the best style. Purchasers of Stoves or Tinware will find to their interest to examine my stock and learn my prices before buying elsewhere.

Home Guttering either in town or country attended to promptly, at fair prices.

Shop on Main street, opposite the Bank.

I. R. ERKEL.
Danville, oct 19, '55 ft

No. 1 Chewing Tobacco.

6 DIFFERENT brands of superior Virginia Tobacco, for sale by

REV. L. DIMMITT.



JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON—EDITORS.
DANVILLE, KY.:

Friday, January 11, 1856.

We are indebted to Hon. H. Marshall, for a copy of his speech recently delivered in Congress, in defence of the American party.

Mr. Wm. Skemp, of this county, presented us last week with a lot of very large and fine Sweet Potatoes, for which he will please accept our thanks.

The Message.—We give up a considerable portion of our space this week to the publication of the President's Message, preferring to furnish our readers with that document complete in one number of our paper, as we have always done, rather than to occupy several weeks in its publication, as the manner of some. We have neither room nor time at present for extended comment upon the message, although it contains several points which would be specially noticed, as showing the "benefits (!) of Democratic policy."

THE LEGISLATURE.—Both branches of our State Legislature are busily at work, and a large number of bills have been introduced, and many of them passed, nearly all of them, however, local in their character and bearings. We give in another part of our paper such extracts from the proceedings, as we deem most likely to interest the mass of our readers.

AND YET NO SPOILER.—The latest advices from Washington furnish but little ground for hope of an early organization. On Monday four ballots were had without a choice, on the last of which the vote stood as follows: Banks 99; Richardson 72; Fuller 30; Pennington 9; Scattergood 6. Necessary to a choice 108.—The House then adjourned until Wednesday.

A Democratic caucus, held on Tuesday, resolved to stick to their nominee, and vote against all motions to adjourn or take a recess, until a Speaker is chosen. This action, however, amounts to merely nothing. The Democracy not having a majority, can neither elect their man or keep the House from adjourning.

COLD WEATHER.—We have been, for the last few days, enjoying a pretty fair specimen of genuine Greenland weather. The following table, furnished, agreeably to our request, by Prof. BEATTY, shows the degree of coldness on Wednesday and yesterday morning, compared with that of the memorable "cold Monday and Tuesday" of January, 1852. The figures marked with a star (*) indicate the number of degrees above zero; the remainder all indicate the number of degrees below:

	1852.	Sunrise.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.
Jan. 19th.	11	9	2	12
" 20th.	9	7	2	15
1856.				
Jan. 9th.	5	8	6	3
" 10th.	8			

The above was the record with a common thermometer, hanging outside the window, but against the wall of a room kept very warm through the day—except the last observation, which was made by the same thermometer in the open air. Hung in the usual place, it indicated only 3° below zero.

A more accurate instrument, placed in a favorable situation last night, sunk to 17° below zero.

The mercury in a thermometer, suspended from a tree, several yards from the house at Col. J. H. Irvine's on Wednesday morning last stood at 18° below zero; and on yesterday morning at 16° degrees below. Other thermometers, in situations equally exposed, indicated about the same degree of temperature.

"SAM'S DEAD!"—We have another convincing proof of this melancholy fact, in the result of the city election held in Lexington on Saturday last. The entire American ticket, embracing more than twenty candidates, was triumphantly elected, by increased majorities. Wm. Swift, Esq., was re-elected Mayor over J. B. Payne, Jr., and among the list of Councilmen chosen, we notice the name of Jas. L. Allen, Esq., who was Mr. Swift's Sag Night competitor last year, but who, we are glad to see, has since turned from the political error of his way.

Since the commencement of the present extraordinary cold weather, the price of fire-wood has advanced hereabouts at a most alarming rate. It is conceded that wood, just now, (the extreme cold, the bad condition of the roads, &c., all considered,) is worth something more than it would be, were the season more favorable for hauling—but four dollars per cord!—the price which has been asked by some—strikes us as being rather a high figure. However, the poor, and not the rich, are mostly the ones who have that price to pay, and we guess they can stand it.

Some of our wood-haulers, we deem it just to state, have only advanced their prices to a reasonable extent.

KENTUCKY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of a number of leading Agriculturalists and stock-raisers took place, in pursuance to previous notice, at the Rooms of the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association in Lexington on the 1st inst. The object of the meeting, says the Observer, was to take the initiatory steps towards the formation of a State Agricultural Society, which, we are gratified to announce, was done. A committee was appointed to prepare a constitution for the Society, and the meeting was adjourned to Frankfort on the fourth Wednesday of the present month. The object is to have the Society incorporated by the Legislature, and also to ask of that body an appropriation suitable to the interests involved. The charter is to be prepared by a committee consisting of R. A. Alexander, of Woodford, R. W. Scott, of Franklin, Garret Davis, of Bourbon, W. R. Duncan, of Clarke, and Jas. G. Kinnaird, of Fayette. It is hoped and expected that the meeting at Frankfort will be largely attended by the farmers and stock raisers from all parts of the State.

Since the above was in type, we notice that the day for the meeting in Frankfort has been changed to next Wednesday, the 16th inst., in consequence of another meeting having been called for the day formerly announced.

The Frankfort Yeoman, speaking of the President's message, remarks, very coolly, that the large receipts of revenue by the Government, during the last fiscal year, "speaks well for Democratic policy." The editor, however, is mum on the subject of the governmental expenditures, during the same period. He does not inform his readers, whether or not they too, "speak well for Democratic policy." We cannot see what great good is to result to the country from large receipts into the treasury, if the public money so received, is to be squandered, as it has been under the Pierce administration. John Quincy Adams was cried down because the expenses of the government, during one year of his administration, amounted to thirty millions. Millard Fillmore was denounced as a reckless spendthrift, because, one year of his administration, the expenditures amounted to fifty millions. Now, however, we are told by President Pierce, himself, that it is estimated that the expenditures of the present fiscal year, will be over SEVENTY-ONE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

What do the advocates of a "prudent and economical administration of the government" think of that? It would appear that every office-holder in the whole country, had both arms elbow-deep in the public money bag, and each was trying to see who could make the largest grab.

FOREIGN NEWS.—It has been currently reported for several days that a treaty of peace had been announced between the hostile powers in Europe. There is nothing whatever in the latest news to justify such a report.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.—Almost everybody is (or at least should be) wise enough to have his property insured, by some responsible Company, against loss or damage by fire. The Etna Insurance Company of Hartford, is one which we feel entirely safe in recommending in the highest terms. During a long term of years, (since 1819,) the public confidence in it has remained unshaken. The abundant resources of the Etna, and its promptness to pay losses, have given the Company such a character as to render it exceedingly popular, and as a consequence of popularity, it transacts an immense and profitable business. The extent of its operations, the amount of property covered by its policies, even in this town and vicinity, would doubtless surprise many of our citizens. Capt. A. S. McGROTT is the agent for this place, and is prepared to issue policies of insurance, adjust losses, &c., in behalf of the Company.

OFFICERS OF DANVILLE DIVISION, No. 40, for the term commencing January 1, 1856:

John Cowan, W. P. Joseph Jackson, W. A. John R. Figg, R. S. Sato, McKee, A. R. S. G. F. Newlin, F. S. T. R. J. Ayres, T. J. B. Polk, C. J. P. Baldrick, A. C. A. Shide, J. S. G. B. Duncan, O. S. T. W. C. Williamson, F. W. P.

Number of Initiations last quarter: Male members 17; Visiting sisters 22; total 39.

The next session of the Grand Division will be held in the city of Frankfort, commencing on the 16th of the present month. Representatives to that body from this Division—Geo. W. Collins, Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, Rev. Wm. M. Scott, Jno. F. Zimmerman, S. S. Fry, John R. Ford, T. W. C. Williamson, John R. Figg and John Cowan.

Our exchanges contain accounts by telegraph of a great snow storm which prevailed throughout the North and East on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last, blocking up the roads, and effectually checking trade and travel.

GRAND DIVISION, S. of T.—The regular quarterly session of this body will be held in the city of Frankfort, commencing on Tuesday next.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The State Convention of the "unterrified" assembled in Frankfort on Tuesday last. The attendance of delegates appears to have been quite large, embracing nearly all of the Sag Night orators of the State, together with a goodly number of the lesser lights of the party. The Convention was organized by the appointment of Dr. N. Galtier, of Adair, President, and one Vice President from each Congressional district, and all the Democratic editors in the State, (whether present or absent, we presume,) Secretaries. It seems that the Convention is woefully split up in regard to who shall be recommended for the Presidency, and at last accounts, an interesting fight, growing out of that question was in progress, between the friends of Boyd on the one hand, and the friends of ex-Gov. Powell on the other. The "faithful" are far from harmonious. We copy the following from the Commonwealth, of Wednesday:

P. S. Tuesday night, 9 1/2 o'clock.—Horrible discord has reigned for several hours in the Convention. The committee reported, and then the question of the proper basis of representation in the body was raised. A delegate from Graves county insisted that each county should be allowed votes in proportion to her Democratic strength.

The secret of the contest is that Boyd's friends want to gain power for the heavy Democratic counties in his region, to enable them to adopt a resolution recommending him for the Presidency. Gov. Powell's friends see the game, and under the lead of Maj. Breckinridge, fight to defeat it. Ineffable discord and confusion reign as the battle goes on.—How and when it will end, we cannot guess. As we close it is still raging.

MESSRS. W. LEE WHITE & CO., have enlarged their "Louisville Reporter," and now issue it weekly, at the subscription price of \$2 per annum.—The Reporter, in addition to a carefully corrected Bank Table, contains a large amount of reading matter, both interesting and valuable, in reference to every department of commercial, monetary and agricultural affairs.

The "Counterfeit Detector" is issued by the same publishers, is the very best and most reliable periodical of the kind with which we are acquainted, and we are glad to learn that its merits are being generally appreciated by the business men of the West and South-West. Terms, \$1.50 per annum.

MURDER.—A man named Egelbert Weber, a German shoemaker, was killed in the city of Louisville on Wednesday night last by Verdiman Morris a young man in that city. The facts as elicited by the Coroner's investigation were: that Morris walked up to deceased, took hold of him and commanded him to halt; deceased refused and said he could not halt; whereupon Morris struck him, knocked him down and shot him, from the effects of which he died in five minutes. The deceased is represented to have been a steady, industrious young man. The murderer escaped, and had not been arrested at the last accounts.

A MOVEMENT SOUTHWARD.—It is stated that a large number of persons will soon move from Boston to Georgia, where they have purchased a fine tract of land which includes a good water power, ready for immediate use. They propose to build a manufacturing town, which shall soon become a city; and carrying with them, as they will, New England energy, ingenuity and aptitude for thrift, they can hardly fall short of success. They propose to take out quite a number of new and practical working machines, and at once establish manufacturing and trade as well as agriculture.

The National Era, the Washington organ of the Abolitionists, speaking of Mr. Fuller, the candidate of the National Americans for Speaker, says "he was formerly in Congress," but "if he had any anti-slavery sentiment about him, we never found it out." The fact is, Mr. Fuller was, and is, of the right stamp—a true conservative; and it is for this reason the Era opposes his election.

NAVIGATION SUSPENDED.—The Louisville Journal, of Monday, has the following: "The navigation of the river at this point has been almost totally suspended since last Friday evening by the accumulation of ice, with no arrival and no departure. The weather continues cold."

ALMOST A SPEAKER.—The correspondent of the New York Express says Mr. Banks, last week, on one or two occasions, obtained precisely votes enough for the election of a Speaker; but, before the result could be announced, several gentlemen who had been hurriedly sent for entered the House, and cast their suffrages for another, thus turning the scale.

NEW YORK.—The Legislature of this State met at Albany on Tuesday last. A telegraphic dispatch says that the House made several attempts to elect a Speaker without success. Mr. Odell, the Know Nothing candidate, stands highest. It is also stated that strenuous efforts were making to effect a fusion between the Hards and Softs.

PLAIN SPEAKING.—The Richmond Examiner a paper whose Democracy is unimpeachable, and which is conducted with marked ability, speaks of President Pierce's Organ, the Washington Union, as "the hireling apologist of a pack of public plunderers." A dreadful war that, which is raging in the Democratic ranks!

BENEFITS OF IMMIGRATION.—Some persons talk very loudly concerning the "benefits of immigration." There are two sides, it is said, to every story. Let us look a moment, at that other side. Within the last ten years Massachusetts has had on charge 119,223 paupers. Of this number ninety thousand eight hundred and thirty-four were foreigners. The whole cost for relieving and supporting these paupers, during ten years, (including the interest on Alms Houses,) was four millions one hundred and seventeen thousand two hundred and fifty one dollars and sixty-three cents.

AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.—The State Council of the American party of Kentucky will meet in Frankfort, on next Wednesday week, the 23d inst., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the National Grand Council and the National Convention.

POSTAGE.—It must be remembered by letter writers, that no letters can be sent through the mails unless they are prepaid by stamps. Every person, then, should take care to provide himself with stamps.

A dispatch from Savannah, dated the 1st, states that Hon. John M. Berrien, a distinguished politician of Georgia, died that morning. He was appointed Attorney General by Gen. Jackson in 1829, and has held many high offices in his own State.

The Secretary of War, in his annual report to Congress, recommends that the U. S. Military Asylum at Harrodsburg be discontinued.

A dispatch from St. Louis, dated on the 5th, states that the Mississippi was closed at that point and foot passengers were crossing on the ice.

It is said that Gov. Shannon intends to resign his office as Territorial Governor of Kansas.

Gen. Sam. Houston was in Frankfort a few days since, en route for Washington.

The voters of Lexington at the recent election decided in favor of granting license to taverns, by a majority of 158, and to coffee-houses, by a majority of 25.

Capt. GEORGE R. DAVIDSON, of Frankfort, died recently at Nicaragua, where he was in command of a company of Gen. Walker's soldiers.

This is leap year. The gentlemen should be careful to recollect the fact.—The ladies need no such admonition.

The 1st Monday in June has been fixed upon as the time for the meeting of the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN MEMBERS OF THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.—THE COURSE OF THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS ENDORSED.—With more pleasure than we can express, we lay before our readers the subjoined resolutions, unanimously adopted by the American members of the Kentucky Legislature, in full meeting. They are words of wisdom and patriotism; well and timely spoken. They will cheer the hearts and strengthen the hands of the patriotic band of National Americans in Congress, who stand upon the only true national and conservative ground which has been assumed by any party, winning the admiration of all true patriots by the calm courage with which they meet the onsets of sectionalism alone on one hand, and sectionalism combined with foreignism upon the other.

At a meeting of the American members of the Legislature of Kentucky, held in the hall of the House of Representatives at Frankfort, on the 4th day of January, 1856, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the protracted delay in organizing the House of Representatives in Congress is attributable to an effort of the so-called Republican and Democratic parties to make political capital out of the slavery agitation.

Resolved, That the American party stands on the true conservative ground, distinctly marked out by the Philadelphia Platform, and on that the battle against sectionalism ought to be fought and can be won.

Resolved, That the people of Kentucky heartily approve the course of their Representatives in Congress (belonging to the American party), and of the patriotic men acting with them in the contest for Speaker. And we earnestly counsel them to persevere, and to leave the modifying their position; and to leave the responsibility of delay or disaster from not co-operating, to rest on those who causelessly refuse to co-operate in bringing this contest to a satisfactory conclusion.

JAS. G. HARDY, Pres't.

L. A. WHITELEY, Sec'y.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in the bindery of the Methodist Publishing House on Tuesday night. The flames were arrested before doing much damage to the main part of the building and fixtures.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Journal, writes as follows, in a late letter to that paper:

We have never seen as complete a division of parties, as in this Legislature. They not only occupy different sides of the Senate Chamber and Hall of Representatives, but appear unwilling to sleep or eat together. The majority of the Americans are quartered at the Capitol Hotel, while the Mansion House is the place where Sag-Nights most do congregate.—This state of affairs is one of the evidences of the bitterly proscriptive spirit of Sag-Nightism; its partisans all vehemently against the Know-Nothing proscription of Catholics and foreigners, while the Sag-Nights themselves proscribe every man who has the independence to deprecate his independence of the Pope and of Europe, and to be proud of his country and his own countrymen.

COL. BENTON.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, of the 7th ult., says:

"Mr. Benton entered the House to-day as a looker-on, and was greeted by a large number of members. He takes as much interest as ever in the proceedings of Congress, and appears in unimpaired health and spirits. The concluding volume of his Senatorial History still occupies a large portion of his time."

COMMERCIAL.

HOG STATISTICS.—The following gives the number of hogs killed around the falls up to last evening:

	Killed.	In Pens.
Hall, Hall, & Co.	72,421	213
Atkinson, Thomas, & Co.	49,177	650
Hamilton, Rickets, & Co.	38,758	3,335
A. S. White, & Co.	35,800	200
Osway & Co., (Richd.)	32,456	
Jarvis & Co.	22,273	1,719
Huffman, Hamilton, & Co.	15,551	90
McDonald & Co., (N. Albany)	17,000	
Simpson, & Co., do	9,000	
	297,436	6,202

The above makes an aggregate of 303,638 head. Hamilton, Rickets, & Co., expect to receive 12,000 more, New Albany 3,500, and the houses in this city at least 7,000. The total killing will thus be 325,000. Adding an increase of 10 per cent. in weight on last year, the yield will compare, 357,000 head this year against 287,000 last year.

There is nothing whatever doing in the product. No sales have been reported. Both buyers and sellers are awaiting further developments.

Low. Jour. 7th.

TRADE OFFICE, DANVILLE, J. B. 10.

Business is limited in all departments of trade in consequence of the extreme cold weather. Prices, however, continue firm.

Flour, per 100 lbs, \$3.00 to 50. Corn Meal, per bushel, 50c. Sugar, by the bbl, 10c; at retail 12 1/2c. Mould Candles 20c per lb. Lard 10 1/2c. Butter 16 1/2c. Eggs 12 1/2c to 15c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 8.
Sales of flour at \$7.25 to 25. Wheat \$1.30 to 1.35. Corn 30c to 35c for ear and shelled. Oats 25c. N. O. Sugar, in bbls, 80c to 85c for fair to good; in bbls, 85c. Fair to good Rio Coffee 12 1/2c. No sales of Morn Pork, though plenty of sellers. The Journal says it would hardly bring \$15. Shoulders are held at 6c. Prime Lard, in tierces, 10c; in kegs 10 1/2c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.
Flour dropping: sales Southern at \$8.75. Wheat firm at \$1.92 for western red. Corn dull at 92c for mixed. Mess Pork advanced to \$13.75. Lard declined to 11 1/2c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8, P. M.
Flour dull at \$6.75 to 90. Wheat \$1.40 to 1.45. (Oats 25c to 30c. Hogs—business checked by the excessive cold weather: nominally \$5.25 to 25. Mess Pork \$14. Sugar, fair new, 7 1/2c. Molasses in limited demand at 40c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Judge EADMONS, of Louisville, Corresponding Secretary of the Revision Association, will address the people of Danville and vicinity, at the Baptist Church, on Sabbath, the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. All who feel interested in the revision movement, or desire information concerning its objects and operations, are invited to attend.

CLOSING WITH THE MAGAZINES.—We are prepared to club our paper with the Magazines for 1856, at the following rates:

One copy of the Tribune and one copy of Graham's Magazine, one year, for \$4.
One copy of the Tribune and one copy of Godey's Lady's Book, one year, for \$4.
One copy of the Tribune and one copy of Peterson's Magazine, one year, for \$3.25.
One copy of the Tribune and one copy of Arthur's Home Magazine, one year, for \$3.25.
If now is the time for those who wish to subscribe, to do so.

Specimen copies of any of the Magazines can be seen at our office.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

We commence sending out our accounts with this number of our paper, and hope those who receive them, will make it convenient to call at the office and settle, or remit to us by mail immediately. We need the money, and are tired of waiting for it.

These of our friends who have promised to settle their indebtedness by sending us Wood, will please do so now, or we shall call upon them for the cash on our accounts.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday, the 8th inst., by the Rev. Ed. F. Berkeley, ALEXANDER G. GOWER, Esq., of Jessamine county, to MISS ENELINE MONTAGUE, daughter of Mr. Thomas Montague, of Fayette county.

DEATHS.

DIED.—In Danville, of scarlet fever, on Saturday, Jan. 5th, 1856, ERASMUS D., son of H. M. and M. P. WATERFORD, aged 3 years and 9 months.
"Safely the flowers that faded bloom,
Are the earliest gathered to the tomb."

FOR RENT!

A CONVENIENT and comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, suitable for a small family, and in a desirable location, will be rented to a good tenant, if early application is made. Apply at
THIS OFFICE.
JAN 11 1856
CHAS RIDGEWAY.
Notice.—Fire Buckets.
THE attention of the citizens of the town is called to the Ordinance of the Board of Trustees in relation to providing themselves with Fire Buckets. I am instructed to inform them that if they do not, by the 1st of February, comply with the requirements of that Ordinance, each and every one failing to do so, will be subjected to the penalties prescribed by said Ordinance.

JOHN J. HUNTER. BEN. G. BRUCE.

NEW FIRM.

GROCERY, Commission and Forwarding BUSINESS.

THE subscribers very respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the Grocery Establishment of SWIFT & SON, on Chesapeake, in the City of Lexington, where they will continue the Grocery, Commission and Forwarding Business.

From their experience, and their determination to devote their whole time and attention to the business, they hope to merit and receive a due share of the public patronage.

Their STOCK OF GROCERIES is now complete, either for Wholesale or Retail purposes, and to it they invite the attention of persons wishing articles in their line. They will pay special attention to the Receiving and Forwarding Business, and hope to render satisfaction to all who may patronize them.

JOHN J. HUNTER, BEN. G. BRUCE.

Lexington, Jan 11 3d

BLACKSMITHING!

Horses Shod for One Dollar

THE undersigned have opened a Shop on Second street, near Main, adjoining the Coach Shop of Mr. GEORGE TURNER, where they are prepared to execute

WORK IN THEIR LINE For Farmers and all others, At reasonable prices.

As we buy our materials for cash, we can offer inducements to cash or prompt customers on four months time. All we ask is a trial of our work, and an examination of our prices.

JAS. JONES & CO.
N. B. Superior Chopping Axes, Grubbing Hoes, Strap Hinges, Wedges, &c., always on hand, or made to order.

J. J. & Co.

HEWEY'S SALOON!

FRESH OYSTERS of the best quality, received daily at

J. C. HEWEY'S.

CHEESE.—English Dairy and Western Reserve Cheese just received and for sale.

J. C. HEWEY.

ORANGES, &c.—Fresh Oranges and Lemons for sale at

HEWEY'S.

PINE APPLES, very fine, for sale by

J. C. HEWEY.

G. BURCH,

House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER,

Shop on Main street, between Caldwell's corner and the Court House.

GLAZING, Paper-Hanging, and Gilding in imitation of all kinds of Wood, Marble, &c., executed in the best style, and on reasonable terms.

All work entrusted to me will be promptly attended to.

Danville, Jan 11, '56 y

Fresh Oysters

RECEIVED DAILY, by express, and for sale by the case, can or dozen.

T. J. SHINDELBOWER.

Just received and for Sale at

SHINDELBOWER'S.

6 DOZEN COVE OYSTERS:

6 dozen 1/2 and 3/4 can Sardines;

12 dozen Fresh Fish;

12 1/2 and 3/4 boxes Raisins;

8 boxes Star Candles;

8 " Tallows do;

10,000 Half Spanish Cigars;

5,000 fine do;

1 barrel Cocoa Nuts;

Oranges, Lemons, Peaches, &c.

T. J. SHINDELBOWER.

Jan 11 11

Executor's Sale

OF

LAND.

AS Executor of CHRISTOPHER WEATHERS, deceased, I will sell to the highest bidder, On Tuesday, February 12, 1856,

THE FARM

On which the said Weathers died,

Containing 247 1/2 Acres.

All enclosed with a good fence, and in high state of cultivation; about 170
